BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1840. 3,209.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War. corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper-Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 9, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 9, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The Ship ALAN KER, burden 605 Tons, Captain McKICHNIE,
Apply to
GILLANDERS EWART AND Co.
Bruce Lane, 9th September 1840.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF HUNSRAZ HURRIDASS DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons indebted to, or having any claim upon, the Estate of HUNSRAZ HURRIDASS, late of Bombay Hindoo, Merchant, deceased, are requested to send the amount and full particulars thereof to us the undersigned, at our office in *Rampart Row* within the Fort Walls of Bombay, *within* one month from the date hereof in order that proper acquittances for the former may be prepared, and that the propriety of the latter may be examined and considered; and in default thereof all claimants will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit of the said estate. Any persons giving to us any information so as to discover any at present unknown property belonging to the said estate will be liberally rewarded by the Surviving Executor.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Solicitors to Ramdass Hurridass, Surviving Executor.

મરનાર·હુંનશરાજ·હરીદાશનાં·છેલ્લાં·વીલ મથવા·વસીયત·નામાંની·ખાબતમાં*

ખબર·હીમાંથી·આપીયે·કે—શ્રી·મુમા બડવાલા·મરનાર·હીન કુવેમારી·હુંનશરાજ·હરીદાશને·જેઓજ·ખાણીઓઈ·દેવાએઈ·મથવા તેહની·ઉપર·જેઓજનું·લેણું·હોઈ·તેઓએ ને·અહેર·થાઈ·જેણાંઓને·દેવું·હોઈ·તેણાં ઓઈ·પોતાનાં·દેવાની·રકમ·શ્રી·મુમબઈનાં કોટઓ·કોટકોટ·હુંઓ·કેઉલ·થરી·મરનારાઓ ની·આપીશઓ·આજથી·પ્રાસ·ઈકની·મુદ તઓ·ઓકવાથી·દેવી·કે·તેથીકરીને·ઘટની· રીતેની·પ્રારણાની·તઈઆર·કરેઆઓ·આવે· એને·જેણાનું·લેણું·હોઈ·તેણાંઓઈ·તે·વી ણેની·શથલી·વીગતવારે·લખી·ઓકવી· કે·તેથીકરીને·તેહનાં·વાજબીપણાં·વીશે·ત પાસ·નથા·વીચાર·કરેઆઓ·આવે* જો·ઈ· રીતેથી·કરશે·નહીતો·ઉપલા·મરનારની·મથા કેઆંમતનાં·લાનઓથી· ખચીત·તેવા·ખાણી નાં·દાવા·રદ·બાતેલ·થાશે* ઉપલા·મરનાર ની·કસી·પસાકેઆંમત·કે જે·વીશે·હાલ·ખ બર·નહી·હોઈ·તે·કદાપી·કોઈ·ખાણી·હુંઓને હેખડાવી·આપશે·અથવા·તે·વીશે· ખબર·આપ શેતો·તે·ખાણીને·મરનારનાં·વસીયત·નામાંના હુકમાત·વખત·વારું·ઈનામ·આપશે*

પાટમ·તથા·એનપરીજ*

વસીયતનામાંનો·હુકમાત· વખીલ·રામ દાશ·હરીદાશનાં·વખીલો*

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. L. BARRETTO begs to announce that he has received a new Invoice of Excellent *double* and *single Glass* EYE PRESERVERS with nice Spring Steel Frames; some Patent Pen Cutters; Manilla Cheroots, No. 4.

Hummum Street, No. 9, 9th Sept.

ADMINISTRATION of the effects of the late JAMES SUTHERLAND Esq. a Senior Merchant in the Civil Service of the East India Company and late Resident at Baroda, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to Miss MARGARET SUTHERLAND a Sister of the deceased, all parties are hereby apprized thereof, and those persons indebted to or having demands against the estate are requested to make the same known to Miss SUTHERLAND at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. without delay.

LOST on Sunday 23rd August. A large Newfoundland Dog, answers the name of Breeze, color brownish black, chest and paws partly white, long Switch tail.

Whoever will give information at the Office of this Paper to cause its discovery, will be handsomely rewarded. (*)

ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS!!

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND & CO'S Second Bombay Minor Lottery, on 15000 Rs. and 55 Tickets of the 1st Class of the 67th Madras Government Lottery; consisting of 500 Tickets, as per following scheme, in two classes:

SCHEME.

First Class.

1 Prize of			11 Tickets
1 Ditto of			6 Do.
1 Ditto of			4 Do.
1 Ditto of			3 Do.
6 Ditto of	1 Ticket	each	6 Do.
12 Ditto of	½ Do.	..	6 Do.
24 Ditto of	¼ Do.	..	6 Do.
104 Ditto of	⅛ Do.	..	13 Do.
150			55

Second Class.

1 Prize of		Co's Rs.	5000
1 Ditto of		,,	2000
1 Ditto of		,,	1000
1 Ditto of		,,	500
4 Ditto of	200 each	,,	800
8 Ditto of	100 ,,	,,	800
22 Ditto of	50 ,,	,,	1100
112 Ditto of	25 ,,	,,	2800
200 Ditto of	5 ,,	,,	1000
350 Prize		Co's Rs.	15000

1500 Ditto of the 1st class.

509 Prizes

The price of a Ticket in the 1st class is Co's Rs. 16
The additional price of a ticket bought and not Drawn in the 1st class is..... ,, 27
The price of a Ticket in the second class is ,, 43

1st. No ticket will be renewed into the second class, unless the ticket of the first class be produced, or the full price of the ticket in the second class be paid.

2nd. The renewal of tickets into the second class, will cease Ten days before that which may be fixed for the first drawing of that class, and all unexchanged Tickets will then be disposed of for the full price of that class, without reference to unrenewed First Class Tickets which may be held by parties.

3rd. The price of the Tickets will be liable to augmentation during the drawings of the second class.

4th. The prizes of the first class will be distributed 2 days after the drawing of that class is terminated.

5th. The prizes of the second class Tickets, payable at the office of the undersigned, Ten days after the conclusion of the drawing—No prize Tickets will be discharged, unless presented for payment within one year from the conclusion of the drawing of this Lottery.

6th. A deduction of Ten per cent, will be made from all prizes of the second class.

7th. The Tickets will be ready for sale on Wednesday the 2d September 1840, and no Tickets will be delivered until paid for; the drawing of the 1st class will take place on Tuesday the 20th October 1840, the result of which will be inserted in the public papers for the information of our subscribers.

8th. Applications for tickets in the 1st and 2nd class to be made at the office of the Projectors, opposite to the General Post Office.

9th. Up-country applications are requested to include the amount of Postages in their remittances.

10th. The sale of Tickets will cease an hour before that fixed for the drawing.

11th. The projectors would feel thankful to any of their Subscribers, who may choose to witness the drawing of this Lottery, and undertake the duty of commissioner as Superintendants.

12th. There will be only one Drawing in the first class, and two Drawings of the second class; 150 Tickets will be drawn on the 1st day, and 200 Tickets will be drawn on the last or 2nd day's drawing.

13th. The Capital prize of 5,000 will be put into the wheel on the last or 2nd day's drawing.

WITHULDASS, BHOYCHUND AND Co.
Projectors.

BOMBAY MINOR LOTTERY OFFICE:
Opposite to the Genl. Post Office,
2nd September, 1840. (*)

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale *on Commission* an Invoice of Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, the former with Gauze Wire Guards which are priced moderate to ensure a speedy sale.

Bombay, 9th Sept. 1840.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 15th Instant, BLACKWELL AND Co. will sell by Auction on the Premises, Mazagon (*next door to Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoye's Esq.*) the Household Furniture and property of a Gentleman proceeding to England, consisting of Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room furniture, Glass China, Books, Guns, Dispense furniture, Cooking Utensils, Sundries, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Phæton, two Serviceable Palanquins and a Tonjon.

Catalogues are not published.

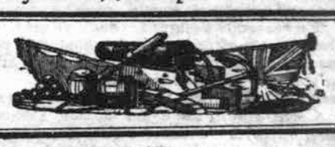
The Articles are on view from Saturday next.

Bombay, 9th Sept. 1840.

WOOLER AND CO. have just opened for Sale the following Carriages &c. from *Kesterton and Co. London.*

A fashionable Pelham with attached Boot, and Seat in front, complete.....	Rupees	1,600
A Ditto Cabriolet Phæton with Seat in front and a set of best double Harness.....	,,	1,700
Two Handsome Shigrams with plate Glass Windows Patent Spring Cushions &c..... each	,,	1,600
One Ditto Light Parsee Buggy	,,	900
One Ditto Do. Cabriolet, Cane body.....	,,	900

Bombay Green, 9th Sept. 1840. (*)



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 7th. Barque Madonna, R. Miller, Master, from Liverpool 15th May.

Do. Ship John Mitchell, David Cable, Master, from Clyde 9th May. *Passenger.*—John Burlows.

Do. Barque William, A. F. Morris, Master, from Liverpool 1st May.

Do. French Barque La Adele, Le Clere, Master, from Marseille 18th May. *Passenger.*—Aubert, Supercargo.

Do. Barque Cornwallis, James Clark, Master, from Calcutta 10th July. *Passengers.*—Capt. Dennis 6th Regt. and Dr. Jackson.

Do. Ship Sultana, J. Page, Master, from Calcutta 7th June. *Passnegers.*—Mrs. Morland, Capt. Morland, Lieut. Cristal B. N. I. Lieut. Young I. N. Lieut. Rennie, Dr. Baxter B. N. I. Sergt. White, Compounder De Brigauza.

Do. Ship Gilmore, E. Thacker, Master from Java left Sourobay 30th July.

Do. Ship Sarah, F. Dawson, Master, from London 19th May. *Passengers*—S. Hály Comg. Troops 18th R. Irish, Ensign H. D. Burrell, J. Shrigly Cadet, 53 Troops, 18th Regt., 3 Woman, and 2 Children 2 Natives Servt. 2 Native Females, 4 Engineers Company.

Do. Ship John Garrow, F. Wilson, Master, from New Castle, 11th April.

SAILED.—Sept. 6th, Ship Good Success, H. Fraser, Master, to Singapoor and China. *Passengers.*—T. H. Johnston Esq. B. Barretta Esq.

Do. 8th Barque Mary Gordon, J. Thomson, Master, to Macao.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.
SCHOONERS
Shannon,
CUTTERS.
Margaret and Nurbudda.

E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Hugh Lindsay.
Berenice.
Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.
Mahamudy.
Sir John Herschel.
Julia,
Crown,
Colchester,
Lord Auckland,
John,
Allan Ker,
Westmoreland,
Cumbrian.
Monarch,
John Campbell.
Leonard Dobbin.
Northumberland.
Kingston.
Julius Cæsar.
Thomas Bold
Dartmouth.
Sarah
John Garrow.
Madonna.
William.
John Mitchell.
Gilmore.

COUNTRY.

Benares,
Cauderbux.
Doulut Savoy,
Lady Grant.
Pittamber Savoy.
Caroline,
Charles Forbes,
Sir Wm. Wallace,
Soobrow.
Colonel Newal.
Atiet Rahiman.
Caledonia,
Essavie.
Maria.
Ruby
Fathal Hair.
Westbrooke,
Benares.
Burney.
Prince Regent H. H. M.
Ardaseo,
Wild Irish Girl.
Coruwallis.
Sultana.

FRENCH,
Dordogue.
La Adele.

PORTUGUESE.
Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	30th Sept.
Lord Auckland.	Dirom, Carter and Co.. ..	London ..	10th Sept.
Cumbrian.....	Foster and Co.	London ..	10th Do..
Kingston.....	Skinner & Co.		
Colchester.. ..	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	31st inst.
Leonard Dobbin	McGregor B.Co	Liverpool	dispatch
John Campbell.	McVicar B.Co,	Do.. ..	dispatch
Clarendon.....	Ritchie, Steuart and Co.....	Moulmein	dispatch
Hannah	T. Jefferies&co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	dispatch
Sir J. Herschel.	....		
The Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth.....	Frith..... ..	Colombo..	1st Sept.
Northumberland	Skinner & Co.	Calcutta..	10 Sept.
Atiet Rahiman,	Capt. Lugrin..	Do.. ..	dispatch
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim	Persian G	dispatch.
Westmoreland,	W. Nicol & Co.	China.. ..	1st Sept.
Monarch.....	McVicar B. Co,	Do.. ..	10th Sep
Julius Cæsar.	.....		
Thomas Bold..	McVicar B. Co.		
Ardaseer ..	.....	China ..	
Adele.....	Davond Sessoon	Marseille	

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold.	.....	London ..	2d June
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	14th June
Java.....	.....	London ..	14th June
Herefordshire,	.....	London ..	
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	
Midas.....	.....	Do	
Severn.....	.....	Do	10th April
Helena.....	McG. Browarig co	Liverpool	30th April
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.....	Do.. ..	
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Saxon..	.....	Do.. ..	
Herculean.. ..	.....	Do	
Frances.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Princes Charlot	.....	Do.. ..	
ABM.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Duke of Lancaster.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Charlotte.. ..	.....	Hull.....	
*Ellen..	Skinner &Co....	Clyde.. ..	
James Morgan.	Ditto.....	Do.. ..	10th May
Brilliant.....	.....	Do.. ..	9th do
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&co	Llanelly ..	
*Ino.....	.....	Llanelly ..	5th July
Amazan.....	.....	Do.. ..	8th Feb.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies&Co.	Bordeaux.	9th May
Bolivar.....	.....	Rio.....	4th June
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co.	Nantes ..	18th May.

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

Time of High Water.

September 1840.	Morn. H. M.	Aft. H. M.
9th Wednesday.....	9 19	9 45
10th Thursday.....	10 8	10 31

Diary of the Week.

Sept. 9—Wednesday.
10—Thursday.—Battle of Delhie, 1803
11—Friday.
12—Saturday.—Full Moon.
13—Sunday.—13th Sunday after Trinity.
14—Monday.—Holy Cross.
15—Tuesday.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 5th September 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36.	at 98-8 to	98-12
4 per Cent—1832	33.	at 104-4 to	104-8

Domestic Occurrences.

Marriage.—On Tuesday the 8th Instant, Mr. John Andrew Cross, to Miss Roza Maria Eyoob.

Death.—At Poona, on the 3d Instant, James William, infant Son of Mr. James Morris, after a painful illness of nearly two months.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals.

Sept. 5th—Lieutenant and Adjutant G, H. Bellasis, 24th Regiment N. I from Poonah.
Do. do.—Ensign Ducat, Att, to 2nd European Regiment from Ditto.
Do. do.—Captain Rippon, 8th Regiment M. N. I. from Ditto.
Do. do.—Captain Gordon, H, M. 6th Foot from Ditto.
Do. 7th.—Lieutenant T. Cristall 8th Regiment from Benares.
Do. do.—Assistant Surgeon R. Baxter, from Do.
Do. 8th.—Lieutenant Thos. Stock 23rd Regiment from Poonah.
Do. do.—Lieutenant C. Hervey, 2nd European Regiment from Ditto.
Do, do.—Cadet James Shrigley, Infantry, from England.
Do 7th.—Assistant Surgeon J. Jackson, 6th Foot, from Calcutta.
Do. do.—Captain Dennis, 6th Foot, from Do.
Do. 8th.—Captain H. Morland, 27th Regiment M. N. I. from Ditto.
Do. do.—Lieutenant Haly, 18th Regiment from Chatham.

Departures.

Sept. 8th.—Captain J. N. Prior, 21st Regiment N. I. to Upper Scinde.
Do. 5th.—Colonel S. Hughes, C. B. Staff, to Poonah.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I noticed in to-day's *Courier* some observations regarding Pilotage under the signature of "Rodney" on the perusal of which it struck me that the writer had not taken a fair view of the subject on which he commented.

The evil which appears to have called forth the remarks of this writer—namely, that of allowing ships to enter the harbour, at least to pass the most dangerous positions, before the Pilot is put on board, is certainly one which occasionally occurs, but it seems impossible to find a remedy until wind and tide are both subjected to the rule of man. Immediately a vessel is signalled at this Port, a Pilot is despatched, and the boat invariably uses every effort to reach the ship. But when the wind and tide are both unfavorable to the progress of the boat, delay will necessaryly arise, and at such a time, it is not in the power of the greatest skill to prevent it. The wrecks of the Lord Wm. Bentinck and Lord Castlereagh are adverted to as cases which illustrate his observations. Previous to the former vessel going on shore a Pilot boat had been sent out, but from the position of the ship when signalled it was not able to reach her. It is hardly necessary to notice the other castastrophe, as it is well known that the unfortunate Castlereagh struck on the prong at midnight, and was not seen till within a minute or two of the actual occurrence of the disaster. "Rodney" says that he has no doubt that had a pilot been on board these vessels, the accidents would never have taken place; and in this remark I perfectly concur, but it is too much to expect that pilots should be abie to board ships at the proper position, at all hours of the night, and while the wind and tide set against them.

With regard to the recommendation that a pilot station should be formed on Kennery and that ships should be supplied from that quarter—I can only say that there is no shelter whatever for boats there, and ships frequently make the Port so far to the northward of the lighthouse, that they would not be sighted from the proposed station in thick weather at all: and independent of these considerations, it is very improbable that Government would ever sanction an outlay sufficient to provide proper accommodations for the residence of Pilots on the Island.

"Ro'dney' complains of the dimness of the Bombay light, and states that in consequence of his inability to see it at the distance of 18 miles he has been obliged to "dodge on and off" till daylight. To this I can but reply that 18 miles is a very safe distance, and that had the light been seen the same course must have been pursued, as is always expected in the event of ships making the Port during the night.

Bombay, 8th Septr. 1840.

An old Sailor.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 9, 1840.

The following vessels have arrived since our last report, Sept. 7, Ship *Gilmore*, E. Hooker, Master, from Sourobaya 30th July; Do. Ship *Sultana*, J. Page, Master, from Calcutta 17th June—*Passengers*: Captain and Mrs. Morland; Lieuts. Young and Rennie, I. N.; Lieut. Cristal and Dr. Baxter, B. A.; 1 Serjeant and Compounder; Do. Barque *Madonna*, E. Miller, Master, from Liverpool 15th May; Do. Barque *William*, A. F. Morris, Master, from Liverpool 1st May; Do. *John Mitchell*, D. Cable, Master, from Clyde 9th May—*Passenger*: John Burlows; Do. Barque *Cornwallis*, J. Clark, Master, from Calcutta 10th July—*Passengers*: Captain Dennis 6th Regt. and Dr. Jackson; Sept. 8, Ship *Sarah*, F. Dawson, Master, from London 19th May—*Passengers*: Standish Haly, Commanding Troops, Ensign H. D. Burrell and James Shrigly Cadet; Do. Ship *John Garrow*, F. Wilson, Master, from Newcastle 11th April.

In common with all society we are anxiously looking for the Overland Mail. We had been led to expect it to-day, and trusted to have had our columns filled with News from our beloved Native Land. Pending our disappointment, we have extracted from all the Canton Papers we possess, and though beyond the arrival of part of the expedition they are devoid of general interest, yet even their speculations are amusing. The Calcutta Dauk had not made its appearance at a late hour last night no doubt attributable to the rain which has fallen for the last day or two, and which we understand has been heavy on the Continent? We fear the 21st Regiment are having a dreadfully unpleasant march of it from Poona, and only trust sickness will not result from the inclemency of the weather. It appears no successor to Brigadier Stevenson has yet been appointed, if the information of the U. S. Gazette be correct. Time presses and we had hoped that the appointment would have been filled up long ere this. So much mystery however hangs over, even the boiling of a Potatoe in Bombay, that much may have been arranged which Editors are the last persons to become acquainted with. Major General Brookes is spoken of as likely to go to command the force, and if so, we congratulate the Scinde army on the appointment of an able and efficient officer, than whom none better knows his duty in the army of that *benighted* Presidency called Bombay.

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The Union Bank Proprietors hold a meeting this day at noon, for the purpose of confirming or setting aside the Resolution passed on the 18th ultimo, permitting the business of the Bank to be extended 'so far as 'to authorise the Directors to buy and sell bills of Exchange on England.' The meeting is further made special for the purpose of hearing what the Directors have to say regarding the alleged malversations of the late Accountant."—*Calcutta Englishman, August* 24.

We observe that the Union Bank of Bengal has framed a resolution to buy and sell Bills on England. This measure would go to prove the wisdom of Joint Stock Banks whose operations are not confined to Indian monetary transactions. It appears that the new Scheme of "*The Bank of Asia*" which has been projected in London, failing to obtain a Charter, is about to be started as a Joint Stock affair. If it once really takes effect we would have our own millionares look sharply about them. We know that a great number of Capitalists in this Island who failed to obtain shares in the Chartered Bank are panting to obtain some investment for their Capital. Why such Gentlemen do not now come forward we are at a loss to know. A little more delay will render such an attempt nugatory. We observe the good people of Madras have put forth their petition to the Court of Directors for the Institution of a Chartered Bank, and published the Draft of the Charter they pray for. It differs in some particulars from that of Bombay, and we should have republished it only that we conceive our China Extracts will be more interesting to our Readers in general. The fact of the Shares of the Bombay Bank nearly realizing 35 per cent is enough to awaken any man to the interests of his own pocket, and we have no doubt a Joint Stock Bank which would discount largely, and safely, and make advances on Cargoes, Ships, and produce of all kinds, would walk a head of any Chartered Monetary Corporation. We wait anxiously to see if our brother Islanders will move in this affair, and shall consider them quite dead to their own Interests if some speedy movement is not begun. Fancy Calcutta with all her Banks and Societies, Laudable &c. &c. She must look down with high disdain upon her brothers of the Duck Pond for their poverty of spirit. We call on all those who prefer full pockets to empty coffers to weigh this argument well, and if convinced, to give the institution of a Joint Stock Bank in Bombay their hearty and unanimous support.

"We return to the charge" about the municipal regulations of this large and wealthy Town of Bombay. Time has passed and although the Public Press has teemed with complaints of the want of local laws for all the evils that beset us in the shape of Bad Markets, Impertinent Hummauls, extortionate Boatmen, and rascally Buggy Wallahs, though Grand Juries have made representations of these evils, and learned Judges commented severely on them, we have not advanced one step in improvement, but those which were abominations remain so with impunity still. What shall we say? How express the indignation we feel at the worse than apathy which appears to pervade the Calcutta Council when Bombay and her wants are brought to its notice!! Has the flinty hearted Council no compassion on us. Are we never to be righted? There was a proposition by some of the Spoliators, that the funds realized from the sale of our desecrated Theatre should be applied to the erection of Markets. It is fortunate that no such profanation took place. Nothing can be worse supplied than the Bombay Markets, and as for meat as the Clown says in "Alls well that ends well" oh Lord Sir!" We still urge the appointment of highly responsible authorities over the Bazars of Bombay? Such a system has been found to work well all over India, and why not at this Presidency. Madras has possessed such Functionaries and felt the benefit. A few Military men or civilians who might be much worse employed, should have districts under their charge with a power to punish fraud and the introduction of bad supplies *summarily*, as well as extortion, and any departure from the Nerricks. At the present time if you consult the Nerricks published in the *Government Gazette* you see articles set down at a certain price. Go yourself or send your servant to the Bazars and see if a good article is procurable at the set price. *No* you are told *to take or leave it* and as for a Nerrick, the Dealers laugh at your beard. If these rascals were at Poona or any Military Station they would not dare to practice such imposition. We call on our brother sufferers to unite their voices for a reform in these departments, and are sure that the Bazar Books of all good Housekeepers will bear us out in our remarks, and we only hope those who are at the head of Families will support us, in calling loudly for reform and municipal regulation, which will prevent the extent of fraud and peculation which now prey on the finances of the European Inhabitants of our little Island of Bombay.

"Augmentation, *Augmentation*, why does "not the Court gives us an Augmentation of Officers," is now the cry throughout the whole of the Indian Army. As a proof of the very inefficient manner in which the Regiments of this Presidency are officered, we beg to call the attention of our readers to the annexed table which gives the strength of Officers, (excluding only the Staff, those on Political employ, on Sick Certificate to England or Neilgherries,) present with every Native Corps on the 1st of May last, the commencement of the Government Official year. As will be perceived in comparison with a Queens Regiment, a Native Corps of 960 Rank and File only requires just *one third* the number of Officers that the former would do. Surely there must be something in this. We have indiscriminately taken a Queens Regiment.—H. M. 17th. This Corps has 33 Officers and its strength consists of 980 Rank and File, while the average number of European Officers in Native Corps does not exceed eleven. The Belochees and other lawless tribes are rapidly arming themselves and seem determined on their course—the collision every day becomes more imminent. The Government is called on to defend itself, but where are the means? We might just as well have Steam Boats without Engineers as Sepoys without Officers. If we may judge from the papers received by the last Overland, neither the constant calls of the Government, the feeling of dissatisfaction from all quarters thro' the medium of the Public press, the equivocal disapprobation of presiding superior Authorities, nor the treacherous, disposition of our pseudo *friends* in Scinde, appear to awaken to a proper sense of impending danger the slumbers of John Leadenhall. We now and then get an Extra Ensign posted to each Corps, and have once or twice managed to squeeze out a Lieutenant, but a Captain or Field Officer or more than one of each of the former, pooh, it is preposterous even to think of it? "What, the Bombay Army want another "Field Officer, a Captain and 2 more Lieute-"nants we never heard of such a thing they "must be going mad even to entertain the "idea."? The Native Officers are we all know a most efficient branch of the Service, but the number for each Corps extends only to maintain a Soobedar and Jemedar for each Company, making according to the average of our Tables, including Soobedar Major and Europeans, thirty Officers present with each Regiment not taking in to account those who may be sick &c. &c. *and it is well known that the Native Officers when without European superiors are almost always afraid of responsibility.* The Queen's Regiments have still the advantage of three Officers,—and when the economy of a Whig Government which will sanction so many Officers to each Company is taken into consideration, surely at least the Hon'ble Company might open their purse strings and sanction an efficient augmentation, which we hope we have proved to be so very much needed. It appears that John Company thinks "I am so firmly based in India, no power can drive me from the eminence I occupy. I conquer Countries and can with safety leave them to take care of themselves." But beware friend John recollect the recapture of Khelat, beware, we say of the hour of danger, lest, when you are unprepared, and unable to defend yourself, you be overcome and the immense power that you have gained torn from you. Heaven forbid that we should live to see the day, but when we daily see in a newly conquered Country, Forts recaptured with ease that only the other day were taken possession of by splendid deeds of valour, solely owing such misfortunes to the inefficient strength of the Army that we have at our command, surely such thoughts must occasion us deep regret. Our Regiments now on Service are so weakly officered, that should pestilence overtake them, or ill success attend their arms, their sacrifice and example, would be but a poor legacy to John Company for the loss of such a fine field of Commerce and consequent revenue as *the alliance of Affghanistan promises to afford.* "*We must make our new friends fear us, before they will love us.*" If the Country is good for nothing, worse could not have been done, it would then as it now is, be left to take care of itself. No person who has the interest of the Indian Empire at heart, can look upon the late reconquests but with a sorrowful eye. The proceedings, as regards the Army of India, at the East India House are viewed by all parties with dissatisfaction. The Army at large in this Country, have the welfare and prosperity of India dearly at heart, and have and will, as far as their strength permits them shewn when an enemy approaches, that their motto is "War to the *knife*." But what return leave they for these sentiments and feelings, any? We would like this query to be answered. It is notorious that our Flag has been humiliated with impunity in Scinde, a fact which proves, beyond all doubt, the serious extent to which we have suffered ourselves to be duped. A wish to avoid War is avowed by the Politicals. And this is taken by our quondam friends as a surety of our inability to protect our conquests. On the intelligence reaching Great Britain of our success in Affghanistan, the commendations bestowed on our Government, were enthusiastic in the extreme. But now that we call for additional power to quell the disturbances which have been generated by ill conceived measures, the answer is what? promises, promises and expedients. but no positive declaration or determination to preserve and strengthen, that alone which has the power to retain a conquered hostile Country, need we say the Army.

Table *shewing the Number of European Officers actually present with each Native Corps of the Bombay Presidency on the* 1st *May* 1840.

1st Regiment Lt. Cy.		2d or Gr. Regt. N. I.	
1	Lieut. Colonel.....	1	Major.....
1	Major.....	2	Captains.....
3	Captains.....	5	Lieutenants.....
5	Lieutenants.....	4	Ensigns.....
4	Cornets.....	12	
14			
2d Regiment Lt. Cy.		**3d Regiment N. I.**	
1	Major.....	1	Major.....
3	Captains.....	2	Captains.....
7	Lieutenants.....	4	Lieutenants.....
3	Cornets.....	4	Ensigns.....
14		11	
3d Regiment Lt. Cy.		**4th Regiment N. I.**	
1	Lieut. Colonel.....	1	Major.....
2	Captains.....	2	Captains.....
6	Lieutenants.....	5	Lieutenants.....
3	Cornets.....	3	Ensigns.....
12		11	
1st or Gr. Regt. N. I.		**5th Regiment N. I.**	
1	Major.....	1	Major.....
3	Captains.....	2	Captains.....
3	Lieutenants.....	4	Lieutenants.....
2	Ensigns.....	2	Ensigns.....
9		9	
		6th Regiment N. I.	

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1 Major	
2 Captains	
3 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
9	

7th Regiment N. I.

1 Major	
2 Captains	
7 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
14	

8th Regiment N. I.

1 Major	
1 Captain	
2 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
8	

9th Regiment N. I.

1 Lieut. Colonel	
1 Major	
2 Captains	
5 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
13	

10 Regiment N. I.

1 Major	
4 Captains	
3 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
11	

11th Regt. N. I.

1 Lieut. Colonel	
1 Major	
4 Captains	
5 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
15	

12th Regt. N. I.

1 Major	
3 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
11	

13th Regt. N. I.

1 Lieut. Colonel	
3 Captains	
3 Lieutenants	
2 Ensigns	
9	

14th Regt. N. I.

1 Lieut. Colonel	
1 Captain	
3 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
9	

15th Regt. N. I.

1 Major	
1 Captain	
4 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
10	

16th Regt. N. I.

1 Lieut. Colonel	
2 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
11	

17th Regt. N. I.

1 Major	
3 Captains	
6 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
14	

18th Regt. N. I.

1 Major	
3 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
12	

19th Regiment N. I.

1 Major	
3 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
7	

20th Regt. N. I.

1 Lieutenant Colonel	
3 Captains	
5 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
13	

21st Regiment N. I.

1 Major	
1 Captain	
3 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
8	

22d Regiment N. I.

1 Major	
2 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
11	

23d Regiment N. I.

1 Major	
1 Captain	
5 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
10	

24th Regiment N. I.

1 Major	
3 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
12	

25th Regiment N. I.

1 Lieut. Colonel	
3 Captains	
5 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
13	

26th Regt. N. I.

1 Lieutenant Colonel	
4 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
13	

Native Cavy. Rank and File.	450
Native Infantry Rank and File.	960
Her Majesty's 17th Regiment.	
1 Lieutenant Colonel	
2 Majors	
7 Captains	
16 Lieutenants	
7 Ensigns	
33	
980 Rank and File.	

CHINA.

CANTON REGISTER, MAY 19.

Macao, 16th May, 1840.

Copy of new regulation received by pilots and translated by Mr. Bridgman.

Keang sub prefect of Kwangchow, resident at Macao for the protection of the Sea coast, issue this mandatory edict.

On the 13th instant I received from his excellency Lin governor of two Kwang &c. a communication wherein he says. "Hereafter when all foreign ships come to this place to trade, they must all, without respect of country to which they belong, be commanded to anchor at Macao and deliver up to the local sub prefect both ships passport and a list (a invoice) of her cargo, to be by him transmitted to me the governor for examination. The ships must wait till the examination has been clearly made and a reply given either accepting or declining the application to trade, and all must act in strict obedience to the reply."

Having received the above it is incumbent on me to issue an edict for general information its reaching the pilots let them act according to his excellency's commands obey without opposition. A special edict.—Taoukwang 20th year, 4th month, 13th day.—(May 14, 1840.)

CANTON PRESS, MAY 23.

"The accounts which the Chinese give of the poverty prevailing over all parts of the country, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Canton, in consequence of the many interruptions to the usual commercial intercourse are very distressing. All the branches of industry are suffering, manufacturing as well as commeocial, and it is only the mandarins, who by extorting fees for connivance at illegal practices, derive any advantage from this state of things. In several parts of the country disturbances are said to have already broken out, and one somewhat serious has taken place in Tonog-hwa, a large town about a day's journey north of Canton. The continued want of rain, there has been none whatever since the beginning of this month, also threatens, if not a scarce, at least a late crop of grain, and the price of rice is already advancing, and will no doubt become very dear should the drought continue another week.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.—The ship Niantic Capt. Doty, while on her passage from the Straits of Lombock, to China through the Sulu sea, in lat. 7 deg. 13' N., and long. 12deg. E., on the 4th of April 1840, the wind being N N E. to N N W. and very light, fell in with a shower of volcanic ashes, very fine and impalpable, which fell for the space of 12 hours, covering the sails and rigging. The stars were obscured from the density of the shower. On the 7th when in lat. 8deg. 25' N., and long. 120deg' 30 E., she felt another shower much lighter, which fell from 6 o'clock in the evening till 4 o'clock next morning; wind in the same direction, and light.

On her passage northward, she met a whaler, who experienced a similar shower on the same day, when lying between the islands of Mindoro and Luconia, nearly 300 miles north of the position of the Niantic. The ashes collected from the decks of the Niantic are like those gathered from craters, in Java and Sumbawa, and which have been known to be carried 600 or 800 miles. In this instance, they may have proceeded from a volcano in Luconia, Formosa, or some of the interjacent islands.

CANTON REGISTER, MAY 26.

On the 18th instant, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee Esq. gave a splendid quadrille party. H. E. the governor and lady and many other Portuguese, American, and English ladies were present. Dancing commenced shortly after nine o clock, and continued until twelve, when the guests sat down to a handsome supper. The governor's health having been first and then that of his lady, the ladies of Macao, proposed, H. E. returned thanks in a most flattering manner, and in return proposed the health of the English and American ladies of this settlement. Dancing was then resumed and continued with great gaiety and spirit until near 5 o'clock in the morning, at which hour the party broke up. The party went off extremely well and to the satisfaction of every body present.

CANTON PRESS, MAY 30.

The Court.—H. M. is very indignant, that some of his courtiers should have carried on a private correspondence. He therefore directed the president of the board of war and that of public works to institute an investigation, and bring the guilty to light, with an exposure of all their wicked schemes. These two high dignitaries set accordingly to work, and after much inquiry nothing was discovered that might have implicated the parties. They made therefore a report to the great Emperor, who finds himself deeply aggrieved at this declaration, and has forthwith ordered them to impeach the victims of his wrath, and if they fail to do so, it is his firm intention to degrade them from their high offices, though this ultimate measure will with great reluctance be adopted. Hence it is very probable, that after this rescript, heavy accusations will be brought forward, and that the lives of these babblers will be implicated. According to law, every one who betrays the secrets of the palace is to suffer capital punishment, and this is just the crime for which the imperial attendants have been denounced.

It is the pleasure of the Emperor, that a number of officers of his body guard be degraded, whilst others have forfeited their pay. No reason is assigned for this severity.

General Yihke, a relation of Taon-kwang, had been president of the tribunal of foreign affairs, and moreover held previously many other trustworthy and lucrative situations, whilst no doubts of his integrity were entertained. Unfortunately, however, for his character, it has been found out, that when a very large bribe was offered him recently, he had no strength to refuse the same, and for this weakness the Emperor delivered him over to a court of inquiry. Now in this age of great purity it is an unheard crime to take money in such a disreputable manner, and judges viewed the matter in this light, and therefore pronounced sentence, that the said General and President should be transported to the river Amour, there perhaps to be employed in tracking boats. It was moreover discovered, that several inferior officers of the same tribunal had either themselves pocketed money, or winked at it when others did so. These gentlemen are to go to Oroumtchi on the western frontier near the confines of Kobi, in order to atone there for their crimes. The Great Emperor however, on revising the judgment, and feeling in his breat some sparks of compassion toward his own kith and kin, remitted the punishment, and only degraded the grandee two degrees, whilst he was to remain in office.

Admiral Ghin of Fokeen is to become commander in chief of the sea and river forces in Keangnan: we hear also, but on very slight authority, that the great naval hero Kwan is to be removed from his station. The relations of the slain at the battle of the Bogue have entered a formal protest against the false statement of the admiral, that only four of his marines unfortunately slipped from a plank into the water, whilst hundreds lost their lives in that unfortunate affair. This is however a very unpalatable statement, yet it has long before this reached the capital.

The Board of war has directed the Governors of Hookwang and Yunnan to hold a very careful review of their troops, and if there is any negligence on the part of the officers or soldiers, to degrade the culprits instantly, for the army must henceforth be in an efficient state.

The Governor of Hookwang has written a long tirade against some district officers on the Great River, who had funds entrusted to their care for the repair of dykes. Their tardiness to do the necessary works was productive of inundations, and the poor inhabitants lost repeatedly all their earthly gear, by the sudden rising of the waters. The river-land of this part of China, has lately so frequently suffered by water, that several districts have been desolated by starvation, and still the magistrates have been hard hearted enough, to stem their efforts in making the necessary repairs for preventing future similar calamities.

It has been found on examination that the people along the great Canal are in the habit of taking the stones along the embankment and selling them. The earth has thus been crumbling down and filling up the bed. Guards are therefore to be stationed all along the canal to prevent this wanton destruction.

There is not a word about Canton affairs, and we really believe that all the recent events like so many preceding ones, have passed into oblivion, never to be any more mentioned;—this is a magnanimity without example.

THE NEW BOND.

EDICT.

Yü acting Kwang-chow-foo hereby proclaims to the Hong merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas, I have just now received the following official dispatch from H. E. Lin the Viceroy.

"It appears to me that when the foreign ships of any country have fully laden on board their respective cargoes of goods and metchandize, they ought forthwith to stand out to sea beyond the Ladrone Islands—and each and every of them return to their homes. Still further ought this to be the case at present—as—since the cutting off of the English Trade we have received repeated Imperial Edicts—to the effect that the ships and people of other countries be not permitted to supply the said English with Tea or other necessaries. Thus in the case of the Americans &c. &c., these foreigners having been lately steeped with the dew of mercantile profit—right and proper is it that they gladly submit to our (new) regulations; but previously when the English ships were anchored off Chang-sha-wan (i. e. Toonkoo) the other ships all went to Chang-sha-wan and cast anchor beside them, and now lately when the English ships have shifted their anchorage to Mo-taou (i. e. Capsingmoon), the other countries' ships do in like manner proceed to Mo-taou, and there enter their unhallowed society! Now if their object be not to take cargo and supply the English with it, we should like to ask what they go there for?

We find that every foreign ship that comes to Canton to trade, has got a resident Agent or Consignee, and after this, any merchant vessel whether coming or going, we must compel the said resident foreigner to give bond, not only that at the time of her arrival she wont bring Opium, and that she has conveyed no goods for the English, when she will be permitted to open her hold, but also when she is fully laden with export cargo (the Consignee) must no less give bond that (his ship) wont anchor near the English nhips, when she will be permitted to leave the port: and, after the granting of said bond, should such ship or ships anchor near the English vessels, it shall only be required at the hands of the said resident foreigner!

I, therefore, uniting the circumstances, send to you (the Kwang-chow-foo) this my official dispatch, that you command the principal security merchants and others again to impress these orders on all foreigners, that they in due conformity give obedience thereto, and the said Hong merchants, whenever any foreign vessel arrives at Canton, let them exact a duly prepared bond that she conveys nothing for the English, and when going away let them exact another bond that she will not anchor near the English, and let them hand up such bonds for my inspection as well as for the inspection of H. E. the Hoppo. Do not oppose! &c. &c.

For as much, therefore, I (the Kwang-chow-foo) now issue my commands to the Hong merchants that they give implicit obedience to the Edict of H. E. the Viceroy as above &c. &c., and also that they send a copy of the bond to me for my inspection likewise.

Do not oppose! A special Edict!

Taoukwang, 20th year, 4th moon, 20th day.
Canton, 21st May, 1840.

PROCLAMATION.

Tang, assistant magistrate of Heang-shan Heen, has received a copy of the following edict from * *Tang* governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se provinces and *E* Lieutenant governor of Kwang-tung province; who have again issued pointed instructions for the information of all whom they may concern, viz:

Whereas opium injures men as one of the poisonous drugs, the Emperor is sadly distressed with the desire to protect the silly people's lives; and on this account has determined upon stern measures: but considering that the smokers have already contracted deep-seated, chronic, diseases, he could not bear to punish the foolish follows with the weighty penalties of the Law without giving them timely notice, therefore the limited time was extended.

The deep benevolence and thick virtues of his Majesty are made manifest both in China and elsewhere. Ought not all who have blood and breath to be influenced even to tears now so as thoroughly to put away this evil practice?

It is found on examination that the fixed limited time (for the winding up of opium smoking) was one year and six months. As the distant provinces the day on which the paper arrived (containing the instructions on the subject) became the commencement of the reckoning. At Kwang-tung province that paper was received on the twenty sixth day of the fifth month, of the 19th year, (June 16th 1839,) Time flies like an arrow!! Already one year is gone! And again in the twinkling of an eye the limited time will be out!

Again we unitedly issued pointed commands addressing the same to all belonging to our jurisdiction, both soldiers and people, for their full information. You who desire to protect your lives, exert yourselves immediately to break off longing for this smoke. Do not suspect that the breaking off your longings will easily make you sick; nor by any means fear that it will kill you. Observe those who have made a trial of breaking off their smoke longings, why are they not constantly sick—why not constantly dying? Moreover should you die with sickness, this is but the common fate, but to be tortured to death in prison is not—which is light and which is heavy?

Being grieved with your stupidity, and not fearing the labor, we unitedly again and again make known the law. If as formerly you retain your errors without understanding, until you shall have completed the alienation of your lives, once the limited time is out, to ask for your life, will be vain. To escape death, there will be no way! How will you then attain to repentance? Most reverently obey! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 20th year, 4th month, 13th day.
(May 14th, 1840.)
Translated by I. J. R.

MALACCA.

WEEKLY REGISTER, JULY 23.

The shipping Reports of Saturday and Tuesday last, announce the arrival of the H. C's Steamer *Diana*, Congalton, from Penang 13th instant, and Dutch Barque *Calypso*, Stokheker, from Padang the 15th ultimo.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE LOUISA.—The subjoined communication from Captain ROSE of the late Barque *Louisa* gives the particulars of the unfortunate loss of that vessel on the *North Sands* off *Parcelar Hill*, on her passage from Penang to Singapore, partly laden with ammunition for the China Expedition:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

My Dear Sir,—I beg leave to send you the particulars of the loss of the late Bark *Louisa* on the North Sands, on Saturday the 10th of July 1840. At noon the observed latitude was 3 deg. 1" N. Wind S. S. W., and S W by. S. Parcelar Hill bearing S. E. by E. in 23 fathoms water, sailing at the rate of 2 knots per hour, steering S. E. Having been up all night, I told the mate I felt tired, and would go down for an hour, to keep the led going, and let me know when he got to nine fathoms. At 1 P. M. the mate reported 19 fathoms. I then told him to keep the led going, and let me know when he had nine fathoms, instead of which the lead was not hove until I came on deck, which was at 45 minutes past two, when I asked what water he had, he then sounded and found we were in 2½ fathoms; the helm was immediately put down and she came round, but after standing out about West for a short time she took the ground. The long boat was immediately got out, and an anchor and cable put into her. The Mate and a boats Crew were sent to run it out, and let it go in 3 fathoms. They shoved off and threw the anchor overboard; but no, liking the direction, I ordered the Mate to weigh it again and run it out in a different direction. At this time as it was low Water, and the Ship laying very easy, perfectly upright, and making no water, I was very sanguine that we should get her off on the flood, and told him to drop the anchor in 3 fathoms, and bring the end of the Cable to us. I likewise ordered him to tow the long boat out with the Gig. He then shoved off and pulled in the direction I had ordered, until they had got some distance from us, when the Ship began to move, which was, as I had foretold, at rise of the tide. I hailed the boat and told them to come on board. instead of which they pulled away from the Ship towards the shore, and we saw no more of them. At nine the Ship was all afloat, and could we have made sail would have gone off; but most of the men being away in the boats, and a Southerly wind blowing, as the tide rose she went further on the shore. On the Ebb tide struck very hard, and at daylight she was half full water. We were 16 souls on board, 20 miles from the nearest land, no boat, and the Ship evidently going to pieces. I ordered rafts to be constructed, as the only chance we had of escaping; when, on looking round in hopes of seeing some vessel, I saw something black in the water, which eventually proved to be my long boat, full of water, and two planks broke out of her bottom. Having nothing that we could repair her with we stuffed jackets. shirts, or any thing else that came to hand, into the hole and at 1 P. M. left the wreck; (at which time the Ships back was broke the) boat being in that state, not an article could be put into her; the consequence was, that we we were obliged to come away with just the clothes on our back. At 10 o'clock we reached Pulo Anza, where we remained that night, and next day arrived at Salangore where we found the Gig had arrived, and reported us all dead. We remained three days at Salangore when the Steamer *Diana*, Capt. Congalton, called into Salangore, and took us on board and landed us here.

As it may be of use to some of your Nautical readers, I send you the bearings of the shoal on which the *Louisa*, was wrecked. It is not laid down in my Charts which are the latest edition of Horsburgh, and corrected to 1838, and perhaps may not be in most others. Parcelar Hill bore E. by S ¾ S. about 20 miles Salangore Hill N N E. 24 miles, About 6 miles South of the Blenheim shoal it appears a circular bank, about 2 miles across having 2½ and 2fathoms least water. It is composed of hard sand and very much in the way of ships passing between the 2½ fathoms bank and the Blenheim shoal.

I am Sir,
Yours truly,
Malacca, 21*st* *July* 1840. H. S. ROSE.

SUMATRA.—We beg to direct attention to the account of the progress of the Dutch as given in an extract from the Penang papers. The *Gazette* states, that the Acheenese Rajah and five other Chiefs are expected in the Straits, for the purpose of appealing to the authorities, and claiming the protection and assistance of the English Government, if this report is true, the occasion will present a fine opportunity for settling commercial treaties with those Chiefs on a secure basis; and thus throwing into the scale a counteracting antagonists influence on the island of Sumatra.

Indian Intelligence

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, AUGUST 29.

Letters, bearing date the 11th instant, have reached us from Cabool: They speak of the taking of Khelat, and state that the attack and surrender of the place were preconcerted between Mehrab Khan's son, and Shah Nuwaz Khan, our protege. These have divided the territory depending upon it, a half being assigned to Nuwaz Khan as the price of his treachary. This arrangement was, it is understood settled before the attack Of the *thirty* seapoys forming Lieutenant Loveday's escort, *nine* were killed in the defence. Lieutenant L——was still a detenu and was guaranteed his personal safety, by the wife of Mehrab Khan's son, or some female member of the family. It was thought however, that the Lieutenant would be detained as security for more favourable terms than could be otherwise obtained, should his captors be again driven from Khelat. The following are extracts from the letters alluded to:—

"The son of Mehrab Khan remains in possession of Khelat. A strong Column must be immediately marched up from Bombay. The authorities will now see the mistake they committed in not letting the Bombay force remain at Sir W. Macnaghten's requisition. Dost Mohummud at Khoolum, is waiting to treat. The Shah received Nawaub Jubbur Khan, his brother, very kindly, and the Envoy and Minister has signified his readiness to give the Ex-Chief the same terms that were offered him at first. He has met with nothing but ingratitude from all his *friends* of the faith, so that he probably will end his career in Hindoostan, as a guest of the Feringees. Shah Soojah has, at last, appointed a tolerable Vuzeer, Osmer Khan, who has assumed the title of Nizam-ood-dowla, and matters wil go on better if the Seikhs will leave off intriguing. They cannot reconcile themselves to our presence in Affghanistan."

The next is from Cabool and communicates a melancholy disaster near Kamurd.

"Of the unfortunate event that has taken place near Kamurd, will probably have heard from one of your Bameean Correspondents; out of 100 sepoys sent out by Captain Hay, upwards of 50 were killed or wounded; and had not Lieutenant Sturt luckily fallen in with them on his return from Kholoom, the whole party would most likely have been destroyed. Dost Mahomed is at Kholoom. The old terms have been offered to him, and every one hopes that this unfortunate Chief will accept them. We have reports, that no relief is to take place; but no one believes them—as some months ago the Governor General publicly stated, that he would either relieve or withdraw the troops. It would be so extremely hard upon the troops after what they have gone through, that it is scarcely to be credited. Lord Auckland would treat the men who have behaved so well, with such gross injustice. The natives look upon a relief as perfectly certain; for their sakes, I should be sorry if they were disappointed. However as this is an unpleasant subject to write about, I shall leave it for others, who are fonder of expatiating upon the difficulties they have gone through, and the disasters they have encountered. Of Shah Soojah, I have seen but little lately. He is very unpopular, and no Chiefs of influence attend upon the "Englishman's King, as he is called; it would be much better if he would resign in favour of his son. Affairs at Herat are becoming worse and worse every month, and Major Todd finds he can do but little, while so intriguing a villain as Yar Mahomed remains at the head of affairs. If the Shah of Persia is peaceably inclined, Yar Mahomed may become better disposed towards us; but still Herat is not secure, as long as the present Minister is in power."

Cabul, August 8th, 1840.

We are Men, and Officers, all looking out for the relief, and wonder that it is not yet in orders—especially as Lord Auckland *pledged his word*, either to relieve or withdraw us. Captain Hay has, or is to be, relieved from his command at Bamian by Codrington. It appears some Oosbegs came to this Officer who is stationed at Kamurd with 5 Companies, and told him if he would send some men to a fort 9 miles in advance, and out of the Shah's territories, the fort would be given up to

* As governor *Tang* some time since was reported to have become the governor of Hok-keen province, and Lin, the former Commissioner, the governor of these two provinces, there is something rather inexplicable about *Tang* uniting with the Lieutenant governor of Kwang-tung province in issuing this proclamation, which some of the Chinese themselves do not yet understand, nor does.—*The translator*.

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on 28 June, 2017

him. Capt. H. sent out 100 sepoys under a Native Officer, but before they got to the fort, they found themselves surrounded, and when Lieut. Rattray's letter left Kamurd, the sepoys were then fighting with the Ooshegs in the hope of being able to effect their retreat.

A soldier of the 13th, fired into the Mess tent the other evening, where a large party of Officers were assembled at dinner, but fortunately no one was hit, the only damage done was to the legs of some chairs. Brigadier Sale has given much dissatisfaction to all parties, in consequence of his wishing to have the Camp moved, after the Officers and Men of the Native Regiments have all hutted themselves. His excuse is, that the lines of H. M. 13th are dirty, though Brigadier D, who commands that Brigade says, they are not. Independent of which this *Royal* corps is exempt from treasure duty—which the European Regiment had to take at Jellalabad—but more of this by and bye. Captain Arthur Conolly was to start by the middle of August, for Toorkistan, on a mission to Khiva and Kokan.

Mr. Ross Bell was also to leave Simla for Scindh, on the 24th instant, travelling by Umbala, Loodiannah and Bukkur. Immediately on his arrival operations were to commence, for which purpose the Queen's 40th Regiment, and four Bombay Regiments are now in progress to Scindh. The 38th B. N. I. were about to embark for Bukkur, from Ferozepore, boats having been engaged for them, but the 5th were detained in consequence of tonnage not yet having been procured.

AGRA.—On the 27th instant, the Lieutenant Governor varied his usual unremitting course of hospitality by an evening party to the Society of this Station and Muttra. The attractions of the dance and a luxurious supper detained the guest to a late hour, and afforded a very agreeable *break* to the monotony, under which our community are suffering from the present quiescent state of matters.

We regret to hear that Doctor Foley, Civil Surgeon, is about to leave the Station for a time, in consequence of ill health.

CALCUTTA.

EASTERN STAR, AUGUST 23.

We may allude to a profound article that has just reached us from Bombay, an article of that painfully exciting nature with which great coming events by some mysterious agency open the eyes of the world. The *Courier* is deep thinking and original, it scorns to borrow other people's ideas (we are speaking of the *Bombay Courier*)—as the following will show:—

'There is now great anxiety in this city for news from China, the latest intelligence from thence is of the 12th of may, nearly 3 months since. The proceedings of the Chinese, the presence of the British Fleet, the extraordinary position of that People, and the still more extraordinary position of the Expedition, if it should happen, that the Chinese, like the Mexicans, affrighted on the approach of the Spaniard Cortes should submit to be conquered.

It would form a most remarkable event in the history of the world, if the Chinese Empire should be subdued by a small British Expedition.

A few days more will remove all these doubts.

This is a striking Editorial. However the style may resemble that of a Journal that is of the Ditch ditchy, we pledge ourselves that it appeared in the *Courier* of Bombay. 'The proceedings of the Chinese, the presence of the *British Fleet*, the extraordinary position of *that people*.' How very good, and then 'the more extraordinary position of the Expedition' if it should happen that the Chinese submit to be conquered, suggesting as a matter of course the still more extraordinary position of the Expedition if they should not. As for the historical knowledge displayed, it would have been very happy, *only* the Mexicans did not submit except on compulsion. They submit after the loss of their two capital cities, Mexico and Texcuco, the former having been gallantly defended through a three months siege. A few more days, according to the Bombay Editor will settle all doubts on the subject. This is satisfactory, for in point of fact it is saying that the small British Expedition *will* subdue the Chinese Empire off hand, how else could a few days remove all doubts.

ENGLISHMAN, AUGUST 24.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Copeland*, Syms, from Liverpool 1st May, and *Urgent*, Moore, from Liverpool 20th April.

This-day's Semaphore announces the following arrivals:—the *Lord Althorp*, Croaks, from Rio de Janeiro 14th June; the *Cervants*, Pomeral, from the Mauritius 13th July, and the *Royal William*, Smith, from Liverpool 14th April.

We have received a communication from Candahar dated 19th July, from which the following is an extract. A Rebellion is rife in all directions. General Nott returned from the Ghilzie expedition this morning. The whole country and all the troops from the Bholan Pass to Ghiznee have been placed under his command, and he is directed to use his own discretion in the conduct of affairs without reference to the Political Agents.'

HURKARU, AUGUST 24.

We are glad to see that our evening contemporary has followed the *Englishman* and ourselves in an investigation into the relative duties of Military and Political officers. The subject is one of the utmost importance, and the more it is discussed the more chance there is of arriving at a right conclusion, regarding it. We shall give the *Courier's* article to morrow, and at present content ourselves with saying a word or two concerning the following passage:

"Largely as we consider the Military officer to be under the controul of the Residens there are certain higher ordinances, which not commands of this minister can justify the officers in breaking; and *it was for neglecting these that Lieutenant Gibbard is now unfortunately suffering*. One of these higher ordinances, the Law of Nations, is thus laid down by Vattel.

"As soon as your enemy has laid down his arms and surrendered his person, you have no longer any right over his life, unless he should give you such right by some new attempt, *or had before committed against you a crime deserving death*."

Now we do not think that this is altogether sound. We cannot afford at present to enter into a discussion of such magnitude as that which the question of obedience to "higher ordinances,'* on the part of a soldier, involves; but we deny, *in limine*, that Lieutenant Gibbard was dismissed the service for an infraction of the national law. Courts-Martial have nothing to do with Vattel. The articles of War and the Mutiny Act are the text-books of these courts, and no higher ordinances are regarded. Lieutenant Gibbard was tried for conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having exceeded the authority delegated to him, by his superior, and was punished for thus exceeding his authority, and not for "neglecting" any "higher ordinances." Moreover, according to the national law, which our cotemporary has quoted, Lieutenant Gibbard was not guilty, but *innocent*. The words which we have marked in italics, precisely touch the case of this young officer. The rebels put to death by him "had before committed a crime deserving death." They had rebelled against their rightful rulers, and Lieutenant Gibbard had been instructed to put them to death, for this offence. If, therefore, the Lieutenant has been tried for neglecting the "higher ordinance," quoted by our cotemporary, he would have escaped through this last clause; but he was tried by a Court-Martial and dismissed, in our opinion, so unjustly, that we hope to hear, before long, of his restoration to the service.

* We conceive that our cotemporary intends the expression to refer to Divine, as well to inter National Laws.

MADRAS.

HERALD, AUGUST 26.

The Commender in Chief quitted the Presidency for the Neilgherries on Saturday evening, under the usual Salute from the Garrison. His Excellency was accompanied by Lieut. Whittingham, his Military Secretary.

The *Sophia*, with a second division of the 37th Native Infantry on board, left our roads, in prosecution of her voyage to China, on Saturday. The remaining divisions of the gallant corps embarked on the *Minerva* and the *Thetis* yesterday morning, and by the time this paper his circulated will probably be several miles on their way to the Celestial shores, as the ships were to sail during the night.

It will be seen by the official extracts published in another column that Lieutenant Colonel Fenwick has obtained leave to proceed to Europe on furlough. It was, we believe, generally anticipated after the announcement of his summary transfer from the 37th to the 36th Regt. that Col. F. would apply for permission to proceed home We wish the gallant officer an agreeable and speedy voyage to the father-land, and trust that the objects contemplated by his sojourn there will sbe in due season abundantly realized.

We observe, by the *Fort St. George Gazette* of last evening, that tenders for the conveyance of the 33d Native Infantry from Madras to Moulmein and H. M. 26d from the latter place to Calcutta, are invited. This scarcely harmonizes with the *Spectator's* statement respecting a discovery having been made that the Bengal Government were engaging tonnage for this purpose. It may be that fresh instructions have arrived from the Supreme Government.

Highway robberies of a daring character, we hear are of frequent occurrence at the Presidency. Amongst other instances, one of peculiar barbarity has just come to our notice. A native boy, resident in Black Town, whilst playing with his youthful companions, was seized by a monster in human form who cut off his ears, in order to secure the rings with which they were ornamented. The wretch escaped with his booty,—we will not say in spite of the *vigilance* of the police for there is too much reason to fear that, notwithstanding the zeal of the Head of that Establishment, its underlings are not particularly awake to their duty.

SPECTATOR, AUGUST 26.

The proceedings of the Provisional Committee of the Proposed Bank of Madras, from the preliminary meeting at the College Hall to the present date, have been forwarded to us by the Honorary Secretary, with a view to the publication of either the whole or part, for the information of our readers. The proceedings in this important business which involves to so great an extent the future commercial welfare of this Presidency, cannot we conceive be treated in any mode so satisfactory as by their entire publication; we therefore decline offering either abstract or selection, and propose if possible, to furnish the whole document, although a lengthy one, in a supplementary sheet with our next issue.

SPECTATOR, AUGUST 29.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the report of the Proceedings of the "Proposed Bank of Madras," or rather of the Provisional Committee to which the preliminary proceedings for calling this institution into existence, have been entrusted; the whole of which at the request of the Honorary Secretary, we have given with our present issue. With such ample documents before them, bearing testimony to the zeal and assiduity with which the Committee has discharged its functions, our readers can require but little comment from us. They will find first the proceedings of the meeting at the College Hall, next the draft of a proposed Charter, now on its way to England, and lastly the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the Bank, between the Provisional Committee and the Madras Government. The whole forms an interesting record of the preliminary steps in this great enterprize, which we believe is destined to give renewed energy and vigour to the commerce and resources of this extensive Presidency.

The departure of the *Thetis* and *Minerva* with the 37th, at the date of our last issue, and the absence of the Commander in Chief on a visit to the Hills, leave us at present but little to remark upon in Military affairs. Transports are now being taken up to convey the 33d to Maulmein; the *Severn* and *Samarang*, are mentioned as likely to be employed in this service.

Captain BOLDERO of the 24th N. I. and Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to the Centre Division of the Madras Army, died on the 25th at the Presidency, having for some time been in a hopelessly declining state of health.

CEYLON.

HERALD, AUGUST 18.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 13TH.—Arrived schooner *Henrietta*, Tumma Pulla, from Karrical 13th, and Paumben 27th July—Cargo rice—Passengers 8 natives—14th, Brig *Sindatory*, Maria Paulo, from Negapatam 12th July—Cargo rice—Passengers 3 natives.—15th—Sloop *Ann*, Hynes, from Jaffna 7th July—Passengers Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Estrope and 2 children, and 1 discharged European soldier.—16th—Schooner *Mohiden Box*, Marshal Anthony, from Jaffna 7th July.

15th.—Sailed Barque *Emma*, Capt. J. B. Mann for Tutucoreen—Cargo Sundries—Passenger Mr. Cristen.—17th—Brig *Cauder Bux*, E Daviot for Trincomalie—Cargo Govt. Stores and Sundries—Passenger 1 Sergt., 1 woman and 4 children, H. M. 90th Regt.—17th—Shooner *Amido*, N. Meera for Jaffna—Cargo Sundries—Passenger T. Buckton Esq.—17th—Brig *Seyed Alphee*, Sego Mahomed for Negapatam—in Ballast.

IN THE ROADS—Ship *Trigris* and Barque *Tangore*.

European Intelligence.

WEEKLY DISPATCH, JUNE 28.

SNAKE SHOT.—A huge black snake was recently killed in this State, upwards of thirty feet long. On opening him he was found to contain two squirrels, five birds, and two young negroes.—*Miss. Paper*.—[This is nothing to one that was killed in this vicinity, measuring upwards of forty rods: Our snake, on being opened, contained a family-bible, the unexpired lease of a three-story brick house in Royal-street, three boxes of Peter's pills (with directions), an unfinished mile of the Nashville railroad, three stray horses, Cioffi's trombone, three packages of tickets in the grand lottery, a Dutch music-grinder with his barrel organ, a plan of the City of Uncle Sam, lost since 1837, and a pair of old peg-bottomed boots, which the owner is respectfully requested to prove and take away.—*Tit for Tat*.

HINTS TO DANCERS.—We go to a ball. Mercy upon us! is this what you call dancing? A man of thirty years of age, and with legs as thick as a gate-post, stands up in the middle of the room and gapes, and fumbles with his gloves, looking all the time as if he were burying his grandmother. At a given signal, the unwieldly animal puts himself into motion; he throws out his arms, crouches up his shoulders, and without moving a muscle of his face, kicks out his legs, to the manifest risk of the bystanders, and goes back to his place puffing and blowing like an otter after a half-hour's burst. Is this dancing? Shades of the filial and paternal Vestris! can this be a specimen of the art which gives elasticity to the most inert conformation, which sets the blood glowing with a warm and genial flow, and makes beauty float before our ravished senses, stealing our admiration by the gracefulness of each new motion, till at last our soul thrills to each warning movement, and dissolves into ecstacy and love? Maiden, with the roses lying among the twinings of thy long red hair! think not that the art of dancing consists merely in activity and strength. Thy limbs, which are none of the weakest, were not intended to be rivals with a pavior's hammer: the artificer, who trimmed thy locks, had no idea that his labours were to be lifted three feet higher than thy natural height from the ground; spare thyself such dreadful exertion, we beseech thee, and consider that thine ankle, though strong and thick as St. George's pillars, may still be broken or sprained with such saltations.

EXPERIENCE.—Until we have seen some one grow old, our existence seems stationary. When we feel certain of having seen it (which is not early) the earth begins a little to loosen from us.

It is dreadful to see the want of Christian charity which religious sects are constantly showing towards each other. Instead of living in mutual harmony, each seems to think and act as if it alone had the keys of salvation, and as if all others were doomed to eternal punishment. Where human minds are so differently constituted and trained, it is impossible they can all think alike. This fact should weigh with every sensible being, and teach him to behave with tenderness and generosity to those who differ from him on matters of religious belief. Meanwhile God bears with all, while the poor earth-worms who disgrace his image, are quarrelling with and punishing each other—all (as they madly suppose) for His glory, as if such acts would give pleasure to the great ruler of nature and fountain of every thing that is good.

SENTENCES UPON THE PRISONERS IN THE OLD AND NEW COURTS, AND THE OTHER SESSIONAL RESULTS.

Death.—Francois Benjamin Courvoisier, for the wilful murder of Lord W. Russell.

Transported for the Term of Natural Life—G. Smith, and Richard Gould, otherwise called Arthur Nicholson, convicted of a burglary in the dwelling-house of the late Mr. Templeman, at Islington. [The convict is not, as has been stated, doomed to the penal settlement.]

Transported for Fifteen Years—James Matthews, and Robert Ryan.

For Fourteen Years—William Coleman, John Smith, Alexander Lewnles, otherwise John Alexander Roy, and Joseph Vanner.

For Ten Years—John Neeman, William Conden, James Apted, William Brand, Henry Passenger, Richard Pedrick, Mary Hill, John James Guddery, Edward Smith, Joseph Billion, John Smith, Charles Wilson, Charles Watson, John Mitchie, William Hughes, John Bolt, John Wilham, Robert Lewis, Elizabeth Thompson, William Thomas John Smith, Mary Woolley, Wm. Jacobs. JamesFinch, Abraham Barrett, William Hemming, Charles Darke, William Hughes and George Bartlett.

For Seven Years—Thomas Phillips, John Lovett, George Wilson, Edward Moran, Elizabeth M'Carthy, Thomas Hatton, William Tack, Sarah Goulding, George Maldox, Francis Wright, Thomas Hatton, John Greenwood, William Thompson, Robert Durham, John Smith, Charles Waterford, Geo Adams, Ann Sanders, Thomas Hawkins, John Baker, George Baker, George Smith, John Carey, Ann Spillan, John Coone, Charles Campbell, Charles Tralier, John Hallard, William Pullott, John Carry, Thomas Mitchell, Thos. Hillier, Thomas Spooner, Mary Osborn, Joseph Stockhausen, Owen Davis, James Willan, James Smith, James Hutchins Samuel Jenkins, Catherine Willin, Jane Pinder, William Jones, William Adams, George Ryan, William Barnett, Lewis Staley, Jane Imbert, Maria Lewis, John William Germain, and Henry Moore.

The following were sentenced to imprisonment, and the adjunct of hard labour in the Houses of Correction, for the counties in which these offences were committed, for the period set against their respective names.

For Two Years—Dennis Walen, Thomas Dallas, John Scott and John Goodson.

For Eighteen Months—George Moss, James Palmer and Patrick Hickey.

For One Year—Thomas Wesley, James Brown, Frederick Grace, Hannah Isitt, Isabella Stevens, Ellen Conrell, Francis Guyon, Michael Doherty, W. Coleman, Jane Anderson, Jane Hopkins, Thomas Harding, Richard Everden and William Barrett.

For Nine Months—Sarah Ann Neale, Susan Trell, Isaac Mendalson, Thos. Foster and Edward Beaumont.

For Six Months—Ann Bryant, Ann Walsh, Jane Hickmoth, W. Ward, J. Sill, Jane Collier, George Hyde, G. Beagarie, David Haggerstone, Arthur Murred, Benjamin Bowell, Thomas Baker, Thomas Walker, John Donshae, Sarah Chelvers, Sarah Wright, Frederick Richards, Sarah Young, William Sherving on, William Seddon, James Woodham, Henry Thorn, Bridget Cock, William Taylor, John Grunnel and Jane Clybin alias Clibon.

For Four Months—Joseph Buchannan, Edward Fry, Catherine Jones, G. Wilkinson and T. Pottinger.

For Three Months—James Farrell, George Jessett, James Ford, W Smith alias Watts, William Wyllie, John Eves, Thomas Jones, John Holmes, Sarah Holland, Jane Evans, Ellen Dillon, Thomas Reed. William Smith-J. Mussou, Eliza Ferrell, Henry Williams, George Thompson, John Jones, J. Thomas, James Stone, Robert Stevens, John Brown, Charles Barnett, John Abell, John Trotcraft, John Hinge, Thomas Miller, James Titmass, John Doudge, William Norman, Ellenora Luke, James Knight, J. Edwards, Jas. Evans, Aaron Withers and Thomas Bowyer.

For Two Months—W. Jones.

For One Month—Charles Portsmouth, Stephen Eaton, James Wright, Jas. S. King, George Waters, James Flattery, Willam Barnett, Thomas Tayler, C. oillins, W. Allen, Thomas Clark and Mary Barnsfield.

For Fourteen Days and under in the Gaol of Newgate—Joseph Faulkner, Joseph Pickering, William Carter, William Antrobus, Michael O'Day and John White.

Respited Judgments—William Herring, Thomas Hauling, John Bolt, William Barrett, Martha Elizabeth Menzies, Sellina Elizabeth Reed and Eliza Smith.

Traversed or Postponed to the July Sessions—Edward Oxford (for an attempt on the life of the Queen), James Durrant, James Gibson, Charles Chanceller, Mary Durrant and John Cockey.

Acquittals—The following were tried and acquitted by the Petit Jury:—J. Moristode, Thomas Selway, Bridges Doyle, Thomas Williams, John Dale, William Jones, Elizabeth Jones, John Newbury, Stephen Austin, Ann M'Carty, Ellen Humphries, Elizabeth Lee, Henry Beale, J. A. Inglis, Ann O'Brien, Robert Hosiar, Joseph J. Heakes, Henry Dennis, Patrick Ryan, Timothy Tiffen, James Booth, Mary Smith, Henry Dolly, John Gudhall, Elizabeth Welch, Daniel Miller, Jane Clark, Joseph Smith, Louisa Bateman, George Batt, Daniel Jordan, Mary Train, Thomas Holloway, Thomas Warren, Edward Reed, Thomas Smith, Francis Birch, William Lane, William Simpson, Charles Weston, John Kimber, George Hyatt, Edward Douner, Ann Douner, Henry Bartland, John Batty, John Smith and William Ridley.

Confessions of Guilt—The under-mentioned pleaded Guilty, by a confession of judgment:—Charles Fuller, Charles Campbell, William Herring, Ellen Dillon, Charles Drake, Sarah Holland, John Holmes, John Abell, Frederick Richards, William Loddon, Saul Jenkins, Caroline William, Charles Jenkins, Jane Pinder, William Norman, William Adams, W. Barrett, James Willan, W. Adams, W. Barnett, Lewis Stanley and Thomas Taylor.

Ignored Bills—The Grand Jury having returned the Bills of Indictment against the following, they were brought into Court and discharged by Proclamation, viz.:—Catherine Kelly, aged 22: Maria Atkins, 21: Mary Gray, 35: Mary Sullivan, 19; Mary Mack, 26; Mary Ann Smith, 17; Mary Ann Taylor. 26; Maria Goff, 34; Elizabeth Davis, 18; Susan Taylor, 24; Thomas Dartin, 18; Charles Vial, 15; James Hart, 30; James Bye, 23; John Whiting, 13; John Robinson, 58; John W. Lawrence, 27; Daniel Bryant, 12; Henry Perry, 13; Dennis Collins, 10; Edward, 36; George Nutley, 13; Joseph Liddel, 27; Thomas Crow, 21; and G. Hartlebury, 27.

The Court at its rising on Wednesday adjourned to Monday, the 6th of July next. The Judges going on the Norfolk Circuit will preside, viz.:—Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Pattison.

The trial of Edward Oxford, for High Treason, stands fixed for Thursday, July the 9th.

The Hon. H. Watson, brother of Lord Sondes, intends erecting a new church at Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, entirely at his own expense. The cost of the building, it is said, will amount to upwards of 5,000*l*.

Her Majesty the Queen will give a grand state ball on Monday next, the 22d instant, at Buckingham Palace. We have every reason to believe it will be the last state ball this season.

Lord Charles Wellesley, son of the Duke of Wellington, is expected to return to this country at the close of the ensuing month or early in August.

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